AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) An electro-luminescence display device, comprising:

a first pixel cell displaying a first color;

a second pixel cell displaying a second color;

a first driving circuit receiving a first driving voltage and applying a first driving current to the first pixel cell based on the first driving voltage; and

a second driving circuit receiving a second driving voltage and applying a second driving current to the second pixel cell based on the second driving voltage,

wherein:

the first and second driving voltages are equal, and the values of the first and second driving currents are ~~different~~ determined based on an electrical characteristic of an electro-luminescence diode provided in each of the first and second pixels, respectively, whereby the first and second pixel cells are independently driven.

2. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the first driving circuit and the second driving circuit have a different structure.

3. (Original) The device of claim 2, wherein

the first driving circuit comprises a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, the first channel width to the first channel length forming a first ratio; and

the second driving circuit comprises a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, the second channel width to the second channel length forming a second ratio,

the first and second ratios being different.

4. (Original) The device of claim 3, wherein the first pixel cell is a R pixel cell and the

second pixel cell is a B pixel cell, and the first ratio is greater than the second ratio.

5. (Original) The device of claim 3, wherein the first pixel cell is a R pixel cell, and the second pixel cell is a G pixel cell, and the first ratio is greater than the second ratio.

6. (Original) The device of claim 3, wherein the first pixel cell is a B pixel cell, and the second pixel cell is a G pixel cell.

7. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the first pixel cell is a R pixel cell and the second pixel cell is a B pixel cell, and first driving current is greater than the second driving current.

8. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the first pixel cell is a R pixel cell and the second pixel cell is a G pixel cell, and the first driving current is greater than the second driving current.

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9. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the first pixel cell is a B pixel cell and a second pixel cell is a G pixel cell, and the first driving current is greater than the second driving current.

10. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 1, further comprising:

a third pixel cell displaying a third color; and

a third driving circuit receiving a third driving voltage and applying a third driving current to the third pixel cell based on the third driving voltage,

wherein the first, second and third driving voltages are equal, and the first, second and third driving currents are different, whereby the first, second and third pixel cells are independently driven.

11. (Original) The device of claim 10, wherein the first, second and third driving circuits have a different structure, respectively.

12. (Original) The device of claim 11, wherein

the first driving circuit comprises a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, the first channel width to the first channel length forming a first ratio;

the second driving circuit comprises a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, the second channel width to the second channel length forming a second ratio; and

the third driving circuit comprises a third transistor having a third channel width and a third channel length, the third channel width to the third channel length forming a third ratio,

the first, second and third ratios being different, respectively.

13. (Original) The device of claim 12, wherein the first, second and third pixel cells are R, B, G pixel cells, respectively.

14. (Original) The device of claim 10, wherein

the first, second and third pixel cells are R, B and G pixel cells, respectively;

the first current is greater than the second current, and

the second current is greater than the third current.

15. (Original) The device of claim 13, wherein a brightness level of the first, second and third colors are substantially equal.

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16. (Currently Amended) An electro-luminescence display device, comprising:

a first driving circuit including a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, the first channel width to the first channel length forming a first ratio; and

a second driving circuit including a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, the second channel width to the second channel length forming a second ratio, the first ratio being different from the second ratio and the first and second ratios are determined based on an electrical characteristic of an electro-luminescence diode provided in each of the first and second pixels, respectively.

17. (Original) The device of claim 16, wherein

the first and second driving circuits drive the first and second pixel cells, respectively;

the first pixel cell is a R pixel cell and the second pixel cell is a B pixel cell; and

the first ratio is greater than the second ratio.

18. (Original) The device of claim 16, further comprising:

a third driving circuit including a third transistor having a third channel width and a third channel length, the third channel width to the third channel length forming a third ratio,

the first, second and third ratios being different, respectively.

19. (Original) The device of claim 18, wherein

the first, second and third driving circuits drive the first, second and third pixel cells, respectively;

the first pixel cell is a R pixel cell, the second pixel cell is a B pixel cell and the third pixel cell is a G pixel cell; and

the first ratio is greater than the second ratio, and the second ratio is greater than the third ratio.

20. (Currently Amended) A method of forming an electro-luminescence display, comprising:

forming a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines to form a lattice configuration;

forming a plurality of pixel cells between the gate lines and the data lines;

forming a driving transistor for each pixel cell, the driving transistor applying different currents to the pixel cells having different colors such that the pixel cells having different colors are independently driven, wherein the values of the currents are determined based on an electrical characteristic of an electro-luminescence diode provided in each pixel cell; and

forming a data driving circuit commonly connected to the data lines to provide an identical driving voltage to each pixel cell.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20, further comprising a step of forming a plurality of pixel groups, each group having an R pixel cell, a G pixel cell, and a B pixel cell.

22. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein the driving transistor for the R pixel cell, for the G pixel cell, and for the B pixel cell are formed differently.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the driving transistors are formed to have different channel widths and channel lengths.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23, wherein the channel widths and channel lengths are determined based on whether the driving transistor is for the R pixel cell, for the G pixel cell, or for the B pixel cell.

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25. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a electro-luminescence display device, comprising:

forming a first pixel cell displaying a first color;

forming a second pixel cell displaying a second color;

forming a first driving circuit receiving a first driving voltage; and

forming a second driving circuit receiving a second driving voltage,

wherein:

the first driving circuit and the second driving circuit have a different structure;

the first driving circuit comprises a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, the first channel width to the first channel length forming a first ratio; and

the second driving circuit comprises a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, the second channel width to the second channel length forming a second ratio~~; and~~,

the first and second ratios ~~are different~~ being based on an electrical characteristic of an electro-luminescence diode provided in each of the first and second pixels, respectively.

26. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a electro-luminescence display device, comprising:

forming a first driving circuit including a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, the first channel width to the first channel length forming a first ratio; and

forming a second driving circuit including a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, the second channel width to the second channel length forming a second ratio, the first ratio being different from the second ratio and the first and second ratios are determined based on an electrical characteristic of an electro-luminescence diode provided in each of the first and second pixels, respectively.

27. (Original) A method of driving an electro-luminescence display device as recited in claim 1, the method comprising:

applying a first driving current to a first pixel cell based on a first driving voltage; and

applying a second driving current to a second pixel cell based on a second driving voltage,

wherein the first and second driving voltages are equal, and the first and second driving currents are different.

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28. (Previously Presented) A method of driving an electro-luminescence display device as recited in claim 16, the method comprising:

driving a first driving circuit including a first transistor having a first channel width and a first channel length, based on a first ratio formed by the first channel width to the first channel length; and

driving a second driving circuit including a second transistor having a second channel width and a second channel length, based on a second ratio formed by the second channel width to the second channel length, the first ratio being different from the second ratio.